

Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
JULY 9, 1927



Frances G. Roberts

Mrs. Roberts, once a waitress and now executive of a chain of restaurants in New York City, who knows from experience the handicaps which women face when labor laws are made applying to women only, addressed the National Woman's Party Convention this week on "How Can the Support of Women in Industry Be Gained for Equal Rights?"



Feminist Notes

Women to Learn Aviation

SIX women flyers of Chicago have organized a club for women who wish to learn air navigation under competent tutelage. There are no dues and the club will have no profits, explained Mrs. E. Lewis Campbell, president.

The sole purpose of the club is to recruit aviatrixes. Mrs. Campbell's husband heads the Chicago Flying Club.

Indian Woman Councillor

HANNEN Angelo was recently elected councillor of the Madras Corporation, India. She declares that she hopes that at least two women will be elected to fill two of the eleven vacancies which will occur this year in the Madras Municipal Council.

Early Feminist Dies

VICTORIA CLAFLIN WOODHULL MARTIN, who once ran for President of the United States on an Equal Rights ticket, died in Cheltenham, England, on June 10. Mrs. Martin's death occurred at her home, Norton Park. She died in her sleep, apparently about midnight.

Mrs. Martin was born in Homer, Ohio, in 1838, and made her home in England from the time of her marriage to John Biddulph Martin of Overbury Court, England, who died in 1897. Her first husband was Dr. Canning Woodhull, who died in 1878.

She was nominated for the Presidency in 1872 by the Equal Rights Party. For thirty years she carried on a continuous campaign in the interests of the working classes both in the United States and Europe, and in 1870 memorialized the American Congress for women's suffrage. Her publications include "The Origin, Tendencies and Principles of Government," "Social Freedom" and "The Human Body, the Temple of God."

Women Doctors in Vienna

THERE are about three hundred and fifty women doctors in Vienna, says Dr. Dora Teleky of Vienna, writing in the *Medical Women's Journal*. Most of these, she says, are still young, and are now only going through their term of probation in hospitals. Many of them wish to become dentists or children's doctors. Of the older women, some have good practices as gynecologists, children's doctors, dermatologists, and general practitioners. No woman has yet been appointed to a head position in a clinic or a hospital, with the exception of one woman who heads a hospital ward for children with venereal diseases.

The Feminist Way

"I HAD to make good, not for myself, but for the cause of women in general."

"I don't consider that I am holding 'a man's job'. Any job is a woman's if she knows enough to get it and keep it. It isn't a question of sex, but of qualifications."

These two sentences, quoted in a recent interview with Harriet Reid, the only woman arbitrator under the Workmen's Industrial Commission of Illinois, indicate that she looks at her work in the Feminist way—she must succeed to help other women, and to keep them from facing the opposition she faced when she was first appointed; she does not view work as a matter of sex.

Miss Reid has in six years heard more than four thousand cases of employees injured and made awards under the workmen's compensation act amounting to millions of dollars.

An English View

THE WOMAN ENGINEER (England) makes the following report of a portion of a lecture given by E. M. Kennedy, an English engineer, before the Women's Engineering Society of England, which may interest American business and professional women:

"It was very encouraging to hear Miss Kennedy say that in America there is no differentiation between the treatment of business men and women in restaurants and hotels. A business woman could go into a hotel or restaurant in America and be served with just as much courtesy as a man. She thought that they were a model for the world to follow in civility.

"Referring to the position of women in industry, Miss Kennedy thought that there was more scope in this country than in America for women to get to the top of their businesses.

"She said that American women were kept more on a pedestal and that their men folk did not regard them as very serious factors in business life."

Denmark's "Women for Congress" Campaign

THREE women members of the Parliament of Denmark and one woman town councillor took part in the last meeting of the National Council of Women of Denmark. Gyrithe Lemche addressed the meeting on the question "What can women's organizations do so as to ensure more women representatives in Parliament and on municipal councils?"

Woman for Foreign Service

ANOTHER WOMAN—the third—has succeeded in being admitted to the diplomatic service of the United States. Among the twenty-six successful candidates in the foreign service examination held by the State Department recently was Frances E. Willis of Redlands, California. She will be assigned to the State Department for the six months' schooling customary with new foreign service officers.

Other women in the service are Lucile Atcherson, Columbus, Ohio, secretary of legation at Panama, and Pattie Field, Denver, vice-consul at Amsterdam.

Women Legislators Should Be Feminists

A WOMAN candidate for Parliament, to be satisfactory, must be a Feminist in the best sense of the word, Viscountess Astor, M. P., recently said in an interview published in *The Dawn* (Australia).

"She should understand matters relating to the lives of women, both as wives and mothers, and as workers; and she should believe absolutely in the necessity for equality of status, liberty, and opportunity between men and women. A woman candidate that is shaky on this matter, or not sufficiently imbued with its importance to be able to speak convincingly on the matter will do the movement toward establishing women in Parliament far more harm than good," said Lady Astor.

Woman Teacher Flies to Work

ESTA KIHLOM, secretary of the Swedish-English Bernard Shaw Foundation, travels by airplane to and from the universities of Upsala and London, in both of which she teaches Swedish literature. She is a doctor of philosophy.

The foundation was organized last winter, when Shaw turned over his Nobel prize money for the translation of representative Swedish literature into English.

The first publications announced by Miss Kihlbom are a series called "Swedish Classical Authors." An eighteenth century satire, "My Son on the Galley," by Jakob W. Wallenberg, and the letters of Carl Linnaeus, famous Swedish botanist, are among those scheduled. Later nineteenth century authors, including August Strindberg, will be translated.

Woman Heads Radio Station

BERTHA BRAINARD has recently been made manager of WJZ, the key station of the "blue" network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Three Big Issues at Convention

THREE issues stand out as the most momentous questions being discussed at the National Convention of the Woman's Party at Colorado Springs as this issue of EQUAL RIGHTS goes to press.

These are:

Plans for bringing about the prompt adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution, and for making Equal Rights an issue in the next Congress;

Means of enlarging the influence and increasing the strength of the Woman's Party in its efforts to equalize the rights and opportunities of men and women in industry, business, and the professions, through increasing the membership and intensifying the activities of the professional and industrial councils of the party;

The proposal brought by Dorothy Evans of England, that the National Woman's Party affiliate with European organizations in establishing a "lookout" committee of prominent women at Geneva to watch the activities of the League of Nations which affect the status of women, and to support action which will tend toward equality between men and women and prevent action which threatens to restrict women still further.

MAUD YOUNGER spoke on the second day of the convention on gaining the support of Congress for Equal Rights. Miss Younger is National Congressional Chairman of the Woman's Party, and heads the national committee which will concentrate on bringing prompt action on the amendment in Congress.

Jane Norman Smith, chairman of the New York State Branch of the Woman's Party, brought up the second important question when she spoke Friday afternoon on "How Can the Support of Women in Business and the Professions be Secured for Equal Rights?"

Immediately following her address, Frances G. Roberts of New York, former chairman of the Industrial Council, spoke on ways and means of securing the support of women in industry for Equal Rights. Prior to her talk, Mary Murray, chairman of the Industrial Council, had reported on the work of the Council since its organization in uniting women in industry to defend their rights, to obtain and maintain equality in labor laws, and likewise in the practices of employers.

Miss Evans' proposal is the specific

means offered for international co-operation among Feminists to prevent further restrictions on women, and to hasten the day when the world-wide subjection of women shall be ended. Feminist societies of England and countries on the continent of Europe are considering exactly the same proposal which Miss Evans brought to the Woman's Party.

While the welfare investigations and recommendations of the International Labor Office at Geneva do not specifically affect American women, it is pointed out that they may have a most unfortunate effect on the status of women everywhere, as they tend to create a code of "unwritten regulations" limiting the rights of industrial women workers. Some of the reports already issued are said to go directly contrary to the beliefs of Equal Rights advocates, for the reason that there has been no organized effort to present their side of the case. Leaders of the Woman's Party here believe that every assistance should be extended to their European co-workers in setting up some sort of organization at Geneva.

In connection with the discussion of international co-operation, Anita Pollitzer of South Carolina, secretary of the Woman's Party, will report today (July 9) on her thirteen months of Feminist study and activity in England and Europe.

Miss Pollitzer also brought a message from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the Woman's Party, who was unable to be present at the convention. Miss Pollitzer conferred with Mrs. Belmont in Paris just before returning to the United States.

OTHER committee and official reports made before this issue of EQUAL RIGHTS appears include:

Committee on Credentials, Lillian H. Kerr, Colorado;

Committee on Program, Susan H. B. Gray, Colorado;

Committee on Rules, Rowena D. Graves, Colorado;

Report of Chairman of the National Council, sent by Edith Houghton Hooker, who sailed for France before the convention opened;

Report of the National Treasurer, sent by Emma Wold of Oregon;

Report of National Executive Secretary, made by Mabel Vernon;

Report of National Finance Committee, sent by Mrs. Stephen Pell of New York;

Report of Legal Research Department, showing the work of the National Woman's Party in compiling and making available for the first time complete informa-

tion on the legal status of women in the United States, sent by Burnita Shelton Matthews, who was called to her Mississippi home on account of the illness of her father;

Report of National Headquarters Furnishing Committee, by Florence Bayard Hilles;

Reports of the State Chairmen and the Chairmen of Professional Councils;

Report on EQUAL RIGHTS, by Dora G. Ogle;

Report on Purchase of National Headquarters by the Government for Proposed Supreme Court Building, by Maud Younger.

The final business session of the convention occurs today, July 9, and today the National Woman's Party will elect the officers who are to direct the work of the organization in carrying out the plans already made, and will adopt the constitution under which it will work for Equal Rights. Dr. Caroline Spencer of Colorado headed the committee which drafted the constitution to be presented today.

The decision on the means of international co-operation to be adopted will also come today.

The dinner tonight and the great mass meeting tomorrow will conclude the convention. Josephine Nevins Keal of Michigan, president of the Michigan Branch of the American Association of University Women, is expected to preside at this dinner, at which Miss Evans, Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Murray, and Ruth Hudnut will speak.

Rebecca Hourwich and Ernestine Parsons were speakers at the reception held Friday night at the Broadmoor Hotel, with Bertha K. Fowler, chairman of the Colorado State Branch, and general chairman of arrangements for the convention, presiding.

WHEN the delegates arrived in Denver on July 6, they were taken for a drive by the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and then were entertained at a buffet supper and reception at the home of Mrs. Verner Z. Reed.

The delegates were met in Colorado Springs by a delegation of members of the Woman's Party when they arrived the morning of July 7. Following the luncheon meeting of the National Council at the Antlers Hotel, the delegates were taken for a drive through the Garden of the Gods, as the guests of the Colorado State Branch, and then were guests of honor at a reception in the home of Mrs. Fowler.

Gail Laughlin, as vice-chairman of the National Council, presided over the business sessions in the absence of Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Hooker.

Equal Rights



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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues.....	\$10.00
Associate Members.....	\$1.00
Subscribing Members.....	\$3.00
Founders.....	\$100.00
Life Members.....	\$1,000.00
Endowers.....	\$5,000.00
Sustainers.....	\$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11.]
House Joint Resolution Number 81.

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1925,
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives,
December 16, 1925,
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

1848---1921---1927

SEVENTY-NINE years ago that little group of far-visioned women met in Seneca Falls and adopted resolutions calling upon the men and women of this country to equalize the status of women, in custom, in law, in the professions, in industry, in politics.

Six years ago another group of clear-minded and far-visioned women, whose eyes had not been blinded by their victory in gaining just one of the demands made at Seneca Falls, met and adopted a Declaration of Principles which specifically pointed to twenty-eight classes of discriminations against women still existing after the ballot was won, and further determined to devote themselves to ending these discriminations completely and permanently by amending the Constitution of the United States so that men and women in this country, and every place subject to its jurisdiction, shall have Equal Rights for all time. That group was the National Woman's Party.

TODAY the National Woman's Party is meeting in Colorado Springs to plan a campaign of vigorous action to bring about the prompt adoption of that amendment to the Constitution which would free women from the restrictions under which they still labor.

The past six years have been spent in preparing the way for action, through the completion of the first comprehensive study ever made of the legal status of women in the United States, and in obtaining bit by bit, step by step, new freedom for women, through the amendment of State and Federal laws to remove some of the discriminations against women, and through campaigns of education and political action which have given women more opportunities in the economic world and in their Government.

This date, like 1848 and 1921, is momentous in the history of women. Out of it will come the plan for action which will result in placing women on that status of equality with men which is their right, inevitably and undeniably their right as human beings. Out of it will also come a historical decision as to how the women of the United States may co-operate with the women of other countries in world-wide action to end the world-wide subjection of women. In other places in the world, other groups of Feminists are making similar decisions, and out of these decisions will come the plan for action which will protect and advance the rights of women all over the world.

SITTING in Washington, one can feel the stirrings of women all over the country as they have set out to participate in the Colorado convention and the plans that will be made there to do quickly and thoroughly this job which must be done before women can take their rightful place in the world, before they can live and work on terms of equality with the men who live and work at their sides, before they can find their path as clear of obstructions as is the path of men, as clear as any path in a complicated world can be.

Women have awakened to a new realization of the handicaps which obstruct their way, and to a new determination to eliminate them once and for all.

In 1848 those pioneers at Seneca Falls resolved:

"That all laws which prevent woman from occupying such a station in society as her conscience shall dictate, or which place her in a position inferior to that of man, are contrary to the great precept of nature, and therefore of no force or authority."

In 1921, those women who met to carry on the work to final victory declared their determination:

"That woman shall no longer be in any form of subjection to man in law or in custom, but shall in every way be on an equal plane in rights, as she has always been and will continue to be in responsibilities and obligations."

Today women of the United States and a delegate from the women of England, bearing greetings from women of many other countries, are meeting in Colorado to plan the campaign which will bring freedom to American women, and will bring together the women of the world in a united effort to establish freedom and equality for all women everywhere.

Equal Rights Caravan to Journey to President Coolidge's Summer Home

IMMEDIATE political action—the keynote of the Colorado Springs convention of the National Woman's Party—will come out of the final meeting of the convention at a great convocation in Monument Valley Park on July 10, when the women gathered there will dispatch a motor caravan to call upon President Coolidge in the Black Hills of South Dakota to urge his support of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Western women who cannot come to Washington to talk with the President, the responsible head of the party in power, are taking advantage of his presence in the West this summer to urge his support of the amendment which will give to men and women Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

The great mass meeting which will conclude this epochal convention of the Woman's Party will be held in Mountain Valley Park, a beautiful spot with a magnificent view of the mountains. Pageantry and music will lend beauty and drama to the event. A chorus will sing the Woman's Party songs. A band will play marching airs for the procession carrying the purple, white, and gold banners of the National Woman's Party.

Bertha K. Fowler, chairman of the Colorado Branch of the National Woman's Party, will preside. Dorothy Evans of England, Maud Younger of California, and Gail Laughlin of Maine will be the speakers at the mass meeting.

This mass meeting will send the deputation away in a banner-bearing motor procession to the Black Hills, across the mountains. Miss Laughlin, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Woman's Party, and member of the Maine Legislature, a staunch Republican as well as a staunch Feminist, will lead the deputation to the Republican President.

The caravan will stop in Denver Monday morning for an interview with Senators Lawrence C. Phipps and Charles W. Waterman of Colorado, both Republicans, and Governor William H. Adams of Colorado, a Democrat.

A meeting will be held in Cheyenne, Wyoming, Monday evening, and the deputation will interview Governor Frank C. Emerson of Wyoming, Republican, and the lone Wyoming Congressman.

Tuesday evening will find the caravan at Wheatland, where a meeting will be held, and then on Wednesday the caravan will stop for another Equal Rights meeting in Hot Springs. The Equal Rights caravan will reach Rapid City, South

Dakota, where the Executive Offices are located for the summer, on Thursday, and will be met there by delegations from Lincoln, Sioux Falls, and perhaps other Western cities.

Friday the caravan will motor on up into the Black Hills to the State Game Lodge to see President Coolidge and urge that he press for the immediate adoption of the resolution for the Equal Rights Amendment by Congress, so that it can go to the States for ratification.

It is expected that the delegation will consist largely of Western women, but many of the Eastern delegates to the convention will also accompany the caravan to the Black Hills.

The automobiles will be decorated with the purple, white, and gold banners of the Woman's Party, many of which figured in the picketing of the White House during the suffrage campaign. Meetings explaining the purpose of the deputation will be held all along the picturesque route which the caravan will follow to the President's summer home.

Rebecca Hourwich of Maine has already left Colorado Springs as the advance guard of the caravan. She is visiting all the cities in which the caravan will stop, and will await the deputation at Rapid City.

Dorothy Evans Speaks in Washington

DOROTHY EVANS of London, British Feminist leader, was the principal speaker at the garden tea given at Washington headquarters of the National Woman's Party on Sunday afternoon, July 3, immediately before the departure of the Eastern delegates to the Colorado Springs convention July 7-10.

Miss Evans, member of the International Advisory Council of the Woman's Party, has been sent as delegate to the convention by the two leading Feminist organizations of Great Britain—the Six Point Group and the Woman's Freedom League—and is bringing messages from Feminist leaders from twenty-nine European countries. In England she has worked closely with Lady Rhondda, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, and Elizabeth Robins for the program to secure Equal Rights between men and women. The British and continental groups through Miss Evans are asking the active co-operation of American Equal Rights advocates in their ef-

forts to secure the advancement of women throughout the world.

Other speakers included Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, business woman, farmer, and Feminist, as well as daughter of a family distinguished for its service to the Government of the United States; Mary Murray of New York, chairman of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, an employe of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company; Mrs. Harry Williams, speaker of the Maryland State Grange; Frances G. Roberts of New York, member of the Industrial Council; Emma Wold, treasurer of the Woman's Party; and Ruth Litt, New York business woman.

The meeting in honor of Miss Evans and convention delegates from the Eastern States was held in the garden of the historic old building which is National Headquarters for the Woman's Party. It brought to Washington many of the leaders of the Woman's Party prior to their

departure on the "Equal Rights Special" for Colorado Springs. This was of the last national functions to be staged in the garden back of the Woman's Party Headquarters, which must soon be razed to clear the site for the new United States Supreme Court building.

The committee in charge of the tea, headed by Mrs. Andrew Stewart, acting chairman of the District of Columbia Branch, invited a large number of Government officials and to men and women interested in the Equal Rights campaign which is the keynote of the national convention, and to which all the energies of the Woman's Party will be devoted the coming year.

Mrs. Harvey Wiley, assisted by Miss Jessie Dell, Civil Service Commissioner, Margaret Whittemore, Abby Scott Baker, and other Washington members of the Committee on Arrangements, presided at the tea.

Among the prominent leaders of the

Woman's Party who were present at the meeting are Mrs. Richard Wainwright of Washington, D. C.; Frances G. Roberts of Long Island, a former waitress, who, as an executive of one of the largest restaurant chains in New York City, has steadily opposed so-called "protective" legislation for women in industry; Mrs. Isaac H. Dixon of Maryland, chairman of the Farm Women's Council; Laura Berrien of Washington; Margaret Whittemore of California, national vice-president; Mary Murray of Brooklyn, chairman of the Industrial Council; Julia Jennings of Richmond, legislative chairman of the Virginia Branch; and Anna W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia, vice-

chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch and daughter of a former Governor of Pennsylvania. The delegation left from the meeting for their special car, bound for the convention in Colorado Springs. Delegates from many States joined the special car enroute.

The first stop was in Chicago where the board of the new Illinois Women's Athletic Club held a reception for them. A dinner was given for them at the club by the Illinois Branch.

Jane Norman Smith of New York; Gail Laughlin, member of the Maine Legislature and vice-chairman of the National Council of the Woman's Party; Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware; and Mary Murray of New York spoke at this dinner

at which Alice Gerstenberg of Chicago presided. Mrs. Max Dunning was in charge of arrangements for the dinner.

A luncheon in Kansas City, a reception in Topeka, and a dinner in their honor in Denver were other functions along the route of the Equal Rights convention special.

Miss Evans brought reports at Washington Headquarters of the National Woman's Party from a number of European countries which state that the Feminist groups of Europe are closely watching the Colorado Springs convention and are expecting the American women to take the lead in a world-wide movement to secure Equal Rights.

Balance of Power in Britain May Pass to Women

By P. W. Wilson

(Equal Rights herewith reprints part of an article which appeared in the New York Times on April 24.)

CONFRONTED by a renewed campaign of women, organized in whirlwinds, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin has startled friend and foe by throwing down the last remaining barrier in Great Britain to a complete and equal enfranchisement of both sexes. In one simple, sweeping, and irrevocable statute no fewer than 5,000,000 women are to be added to the British register.

It is true that in 1917 Great Britain adopted an extension of the franchise which has included 8,800,000 women. But the franchise was extended also for men, and the register, therefore, has shown a male majority of 3,000,000. The momentous fact about the latest bill, now before Parliament, is that it wipes out this male majority and establishes a female majority of 2,000,000. The number of men on the register continues to be 11,800,000. But the number of women is to be 13,900,000. * * *

The events, though sensational, have not come as a surprise. In October, 1924, Stanley Baldwin, then fighting a general election, declared repeatedly that "the Unionist Party is in favor of equal political rights for men and women," and he applied this principle to the franchise. But despite these pledges, the final surrender, now announced, met with a desperate resistance in the Cabinet, led by Lord Birkenhead and Winston Churchill, who, with a gallant group of domesticities, argued that the place of a woman is in the home. * * *

In its deeper significance, the story of the suffrage is the story of woman herself; her emancipation, her ennoblement, her acceptance of responsibility. As long ago as 1647 Margaret Brent, the executrix of Lord Baltimore, claimed the right to sit in the Assembly of Maryland. And Abigail, wife of John Adams, with Mercy Otis

Warren and Hannah Lee Corbin, at a later date, demanded direct representation as taxpayers. In the United States the movement began to be organized about the year 1848. Individual States granted the suffrage, and in 1919 an amendment to the Constitution enfranchised women throughout the Union.

In Great Britain the earliest known handbill favoring the suffrage is dated 1847. In 1857 Anne Kent, a Quakeress of Chelmsford, organized the Sheffield Female Political Association, and Mrs. John Stuart Mill advocated the suffrage in print. As candidate for Westminster in 1865, John Stuart Mill included the suffrage in his election address. In 1867 the first petition favoring the reform was presented by him to Parliament.

In 1870 a women's suffrage bill, introduced by John Bright's brother, Jacob, received a second reading the House of Commons, the majority being 33; but Mr. Gladstone was against it, and at his instance it was rejected in committee by 220 votes to 94. Not until 1906 did the suffrage become once more a practicable proposal in Britain.

The question then was whether a separate bill should be passed necessitating an immediate dissolution of a Parliament just elected, or whether suffrage should be included in a measure extending the franchise also among men. The militants, or "suffragettes," were not prepared to wait such a general enfranchisement.

In 1907 disorders developed. Between that year and 1914 windows were smashed, churches, mansions, and the pavilion in

Kew Gardens were burned, missiles were hurled at leading statesmen, the Rokeby "Venus" by Valesquez in the National Gallery, worth at that time \$250,000, and Sargent's portrait of Henry James in the National Gallery were slashed with knives, pottery in the British Museum was shattered. Parliamentary debates were rendered impossible, women chained themselves to the railings of Downing Street and "the grill" of the Ladies' Gallery at Westminster; they hid themselves in flues by means of which Parliament is ventilated; they invaded Buckingham Palace; they broke up meetings, and on June 4, 1914, Emily Wilding Davison flung herself onto the course at Epsom and was carried from the Derby so injured that four days later she died.

The European war then broke out and militancy in England suddenly ceased. After three years of other and more costly violence, the issue of women's suffrage was reconsidered constitutionally in 1917. The vote was granted to women, not as the separate measure militancy had demanded, but as an element in the comprehensive reform bill, which enfranchised millions of men. * * *

AT the census of 1921 the population of Great Britain was about 43,000,000. Of this population about 22,500,000 were women and only about 20,500,000 were men. The deficiency of men was thus approaching 2,000,000, and it is this deficiency that it to be reflected in the register. If, for any reason, the number of men were to be equal or were to exceed the number of women, then, automatically, the register would cease to be predominantly feminine. * * *

If today there is a surplus of women in Europe—amounting to an estimated 8,000,000, of whom 3,000,000 are German—

one reason is the sword. But it has been a sword wielded not by women against men but by men against one another. The war has cost Great Britain a toll of 800,000 of her sons. It is responsible today for at least 500,000 of the sex surplus.

It is a question, not yet answered, whether the influence of women tends toward international peace. * * *

Still, it is a fact that in no country of Europe responsible for the inception of the war, were women consulted. For the war men alone, as citizens, were to blame. What today has been proved is that a warring sex must be a waning sex. The soldier slew and was slain. His sister survives and reigns. * * *

It is precisely at this point that the suffragists encountered a dilemma. Because their sex was in a majority, they were the more insistent on demanding recognition. Yet this very majority was used as a reason against granting the vote. Great Britain, so it was urged, does not stand alone. She is responsible for a farflung empire. It is on force that ultimately the safety of the empire depends; and the citizens whose votes should determine policy are the citizens who can fight to defend it. To hand over the destinies of the empire to a majority of women would be then illogical; and more than that, a staggering blow to British prestige in India and Africa, where the position of women is subordinate.

The argument that women's suffrage would undermine the authority of the British Raj in India has been dispelled by ten years of experience. That India has had her difficulties is true enough. But in the discussions of her development, the circumstance that British women have votes was only mentioned, if at all, as an inducement to Indian women to win them also. Indeed, in Madras and in Burma women do vote, and in considerable numbers.

In the annals of imperial Britain there have been two epochs, glorious for a worldwide expansion. During both of these epochs the sovereign who wore the crown was a queen of masterful and dominating personality. It would be strange indeed if a nation that was awakened to her destiny by an Elizabeth and achieved that destiny under a Victoria should tremble lest her destiny be shattered by the Pankhursts and the Pethick-Lawrences. It is a second Elizabeth who, in her cradle, is at the moment heiress to the throne. Nor do the Churchills and the Birkenheads object.

Still, in the year 1917 the grant of the vote to women was limited in two ways, neither of them logical, but only intended to secure a sex majority for men. First, no woman was to vote until she was 30

years of age; secondly, even when she attained to that age she had no vote unless she or her husband was what, in electoral terms, is called a householder. The woman who merely lodges in a room or boards or happens to be in domestic service was still unenfranchised.

The age limit cut out 3,000,000 women. The property qualification, if that is the correct phrase, eliminated 2,000,000 women in addition. To lower the age limit and to substitute simple residence for the property qualification—these have been the objectives of the latest suffrage agitation; objectives now attained.

The idea that a woman, like a man, should be entitled to use the ballot box at the age of 21 years was scornfully ridiculed in certain newspapers as "the flapper vote." The phrase has proved to be a boomerang. Who were the flappers, thus exposed to ill-concealed discourtesy? In thousands of instances they were wives and mothers, responsible for homes and children; they were girls, working hard and with loyalty for a living; they were war widows; they were the nation itself. * * *

It will be remembered that in the United States an amendment to the Constitution has been proposed, according to which no political, civil or legal disabilities on account of sex or on account of marriage shall be permitted to continue. It will be clearly understood that the "equal political rights for men and women," approved by the British Prime Minister, does not mean this. * * *

But as a result of the vote the disabilities that have debared British women from public office and positions have been abolished by law. Women today are eligible for the civil service, including diplomacy; they may and do sit in the House of Commons; they may and do act as Magistrates and as Mayors; they may and do qualify as lawyers, in both branches of that profession, barrister and solicitor. At last they are mentioned in the Honors List, which announces the distribution of titles.

That we have in Britain a revolution is obvious. But it is a revolution that has advanced further in theory than in practice. Any woman may be president of the United States—and in 1872 Victoria Woodhull was a candidate. But at the White House no first lady of the land has yet ousted the first gentleman. So in Great Britain. There is nothing now to prevent a woman from going out to Delhi as Governor General of India or to Paris as ambassador. But no such appointment has yet been recorded. Even the London policewoman, though formidable in the severity of her aspect, is an experi-

ment. At court it is still the man who, on the whole, wears the gold lace. * * *

Indeed, in the House of Commons itself it is now abundantly clear that women as voters do not always support women as candidates. At successive elections scores of women have stood for Parliament. The largest number to sit in the House at one time has been eight and today it is five.

As undersecretaries in the Government, Margaret Bondfield and the Duchess of Atholl—the one Labor and the other Conservative—have displayed efficiency. Among private members, Lady Astor has achieved a genuine distinction. But no *Parliamentaire* of the front rank has yet emerged. The women, like the workers of fifty years ago, are discovering that apprenticeship to practical politics is an arduous and uncertain ordeal. That women will sit in the Cabinet may be taken for granted. It may not be today or tomorrow, but it is a certainty. Even so, she will be at first but one woman among eighteen and not, of necessity, a minister in one of the greater departments.

CERTAIN preserves are still sacred from women. The House of Lords is, for instance, the one sanctuary where husbands of the nobility are secluded from their wives. On ceremonial occasions, like the opening of Parliament, a peeress, if silent, is permitted to accompany her peer, onto the floor of the gilded chamber. But she may not speak or vote.

Moreover, there are about a score of peeresses, Lady Rhondda among them, who hold their dignity not by virtue of marriage, but in their own right. From time immemorial such peeresses have been excluded from the House. Indeed, even when the king opens Parliament and the wives of peers are seated on the red benches, these lonely peeresses are relegated to a gallery above the throne, where they cannot catch even a glimpse of the king and queen. A duchess in her own right is thus less conspicuous than a mere baroness whose only right is derived from a husband.

It was assumed that, as a matter of course, the statute securing to women an equal title with men to public positions would open the door of the upper house to these peeresses. A decision to the effect was actually recorded, but, at the instance of Lord Birkenhead, was vetoed. Into the manifest quibbles used on that occasion to defeat the plain meaning of the law, we need not here enter. It is enough here to observe that the government that extends the vote to all women will find itself in a awkward position if it fails to unbar the gate to ladies of high position, excellent education and large social (in the case of Lady Rhondda, industrial) responsibilities.

News from the Field

New Equal Rights Literature

"EQUAL Rights by National Amendment," a concise and authoritative pamphlet on the reasons why the United States Constitution should be amended to establish Equal Rights between men and women throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction, has just been issued by the National Woman's Party. This leaflet was compiled from material prepared by a staff of attorneys in the Legal Research Department of the National Woman's Party. It was recently published as an article in **EQUAL RIGHTS**. Copies may be obtained from National Headquarters of the Woman's Party, 21 First Street N. E., Washington, D. C.

Miss Fendall in Charge

MARY GERTRUDE FENDALL of Baltimore, Maryland, arrived at National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party last week to take charge of Headquarters and to direct the campaign through the summer.

Miss Fendall is a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, and has been active in its work since it was organized to obtain suffrage for women

and likewise since it was reorganized in 1921 to obtain Equal Rights between men and women.

Mabel Vernon, executive secretary of the Woman's Party, who was in charge of Headquarters during the winter, will take a rest after the convention at Colorado Springs is over, and then will go out into the field.

Margaret Whittemore, vice-president, who has been at National Headquarters for some weeks assisting in plans for convention, and has been in charge since the departure of Miss Vernon, has left for her home in Michigan for a rest preparatory to spending the winter in Europe.

Six Women in Austrian Parliament

SIX women now sit in the Austrian Parliament, as a result of the recent elections. All of them are Socialists, and the Socialist Party and the labor elements attribute their success in gaining three new seats in the assembly to the fact that they sponsored women candidates. The Socialists say that if the Clericals had been more favorable to women, they would not have lost some of their seats. Of the qualified voters in Vienna, 697,780 are women, and 563,875 are men.

Texas Leader at Headquarters

RENA MAVERICK GREEN of the Texas Branch of the National Woman's Party visited National Headquarters in Washington last week to confer with leaders there on plans for Equal Rights measures in the Texas Legislature.

Married Women at Work in England

ACCORDING to the most recent census there are some 700,000 married women in England and Wales who are gainfully employed outside the home.

Two Million Dollar Fund Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, Treasurer
NETTIE TRAIL: C. P. A., Auditor.

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters December 7, 1912, to June 16, 1927, \$1,406,530.31.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, June 16 to 23, 1927:

Colorado Branch	\$225.00
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.....	150.00
Mrs. A. L. M. Vhay, Cal.....	100.00
Miss Mabel Van Dyke, D. C.....	10.00
Mrs. Isaac Dixon, Md.....	16.00
Miss Rhoda Holmes Nichols, Conn.....	2.00
Miss Ethel H. Hamilton, Mass.....	1.00
Mrs. Mertie Wilson, Ind.....	1.00
Mrs. Dexter Otey, Va.....	10.00
Mrs. Appleton P. Clark, Jr., D. C.....	1.00
Mrs. E. T. Mainhood, Cal.....	5.00
Mrs. K. L. Graves, Va.....	3.00
Mrs. H. B. Sorries, N. Y.....	5.00
Mrs. M. E. Ferriday, Col.....	5.00
Miss Julia Jennings, Va.....	1.00
Mrs. Helen A. Archdale, England.....	25.00
Miss Betty Archdale, England.....	9.75
Miss Margaret Whittemore, Cal.....	5.00
Mrs. John C. Martin, Pa.....	1,000.00
Mrs. Joseph Dixon, N. Y.....	50.00
Miss Cora A. Week, N. Y.....	10.00
Mrs. G. Fuller, Mass.....	12.50
Mrs. Emilie Beall, Ohio.....	2.00
Mrs. Alice DuPont Ortiz, Del.....	50.00
Mrs. J. Trowbridge, Conn.....	2.00
Mrs. S. Wilcox, Cal.....	3.00
Per Santa Barbara (Cal.) Branch:	
(Santa Barbara Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. Mae F. Curran.....	.50
Mrs. Harry P. Drake.....	.50
Mrs. Lillian M. Hall.....	.50
Miss Virginia Holbrook.....	.50
Mrs. Eleanor Mainhood.....	.50
Miss Alice Rich.....	.50
Mrs. Harrison Ryon.....	.50
EQUAL RIGHTS subscriptions (forwarded to	
EQUAL RIGHTS)	3.00
Sale of 50-50 pins.....	.25
Rent of rooms at Headquarters.....	150.25

Total receipts June 16 to 23, 1927.....\$1,861.25

Total receipts December 7, 1912, to
June 23, 1927.....\$1,408,391.56

Press Comment

A College Frowns On Students Marrying

The Star,
Wilmington, Del.
June 5, 1927.

"MARRIAGE Expels Girl From School." This headline, ordinarily sufficient to arouse interest, becomes doubly so when it is noted that the

girl is a Wilmingtonian, and a junior at Syracuse University.

One wonders under what college "blue law" such action is taken. The simple statement is made that the university bars student marriages, but this is mere affirmation, and the reader is still left wondering.

Is a married college girl not a suitable companion for the rest of the students? All have married mothers at home, and the mother is the chief companion of her children. Half the world is married. Are they thereby tabooed?

Or is it because married girl students cease to be studious and cannot concentrate on their lessons? The term marks and examination averages will settle this subject without summary dismissal as soon as wed.

The amount of the matter is that the rule is an archaic blunder, a hangover

from the days when only spinsters were considered proper to teach in our schools, although the children came to school direct from their mother's arms. It is one of the silliest and most asinine regulations that could be devised.

By innuendo, Syracuse University insults every married woman in the United States. It hurls a brick at the sacred institution of marriage by insisting that married students are not fit to associate with unmarried students.

There is no good reason in the world why girls or boys who marry during their college courses should not keep right on with their studies, if they desire. Their minds are neither warped by marriage nor can they be regarded as pariahs among their fellow-students.

Such silly procedure as that offered by Syracuse University should receive the hearty condemnation of all. Marriage is an institution that should be encouraged, not made the occasion for summary dismissal. The only function of a college or university is to instill education. Unless it can be shown that marriage in some way atrophies the brain and prevents any subsequent education, the rule has not a leg to stand on, and is simply a survival of Mid-Victorian repressive restrictions.

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